

THE

KEYNOTER

JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN POLITICAL ITEMS CONSERVATORS



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December 11, 2011

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FROM THE APIC PRESIDENT

Dear fellow APIC members:

There are many things you can say about Earl Warren - soldier, lawyer, District Attorney, Attorney General of California, Governor of California, Vice Presidential Standard Bearer, "Favorite Son" candidate for President from California, Supreme Court Justice, and as celebrated in this issue - father of APIC Member Robert Warren.

Earl Warren cared about the people he served and would not tolerate corruption. Controversial, to say the least, he always stood by his principles and true to his beliefs. Popular in his home state, he was re-elected Governor with 90% of the vote. How many Governors can say that? His legacy in California revolved around his vision for a highway system that connected the entire state and would serve as the model for the nation. He recognized an education would open so many opportunities for the state's youth and returning veterans from World War II, so he built the state's higher education system based on the University of California, and a network of small universities and community colleges.



When he was appointed to the Supreme Court he became the last justice to have been elected to statewide elected office and the last serving politician to be elevated to the Supreme Court. President Eisenhower stated that he selected Warren because "He has a national name for integrity, uprightness, and courage that, again, I believe we need on the Court". Although Ike would later state this appointment was "the biggest damned-fool mistake I ever made." I can think of a few other personnel decisions Ike made that could be quite easily thought to be mistakes.

Warren's Court decisions changed the political landscape forever, from *Brown v. Board of Education*, to the "one man, one vote" cases of *Baker v. Carr* and *Reynolds v. Sims*, to establishing the constitutionality of the right of privacy in *Griswold v. Connecticut*. These decisions can be debated but they have stood the test of time and legal challenges.

He is buried in the Arlington National Cemetery and his headstone states "Where there is injustice, we should correct it, where there is poverty, we should eliminate it, where there is corruption, we should stamp it out....and whenever corrections are achieved we should add them permanently to our storehouse of treasures".

Earl Warren understood his stands would be unpopular but he also knew these stands were right. He talked the talk but also walked the walk - and showed courage to do the right thing.

Christopher B. Hearn
President

EDITOR'S MESSAGE

Until APIC member Bob Warren contacted me about sharing his private collection of Earl Warren material for this issue, I had never realized that Bob Warren – known in the hobby as our leading expert on those humble little tabs – was the son of Earl Warren, Governor of California, leading GOP politician for decades and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. Bob has shared items from his personal collection, including one-of-a-kind items like his father's delegate badge from the 1952 Republican National Convention.



Although Earl Warren began his political career as a conservative and ended it being denounced as a radical, his public career was always marked by honesty, integrity and service to the public interest. Those are qualities that seem to be almost absent from the current political scene.

Whether your sympathies lie with the Tea Party, the Occupy Wall Street movement or somewhere in between, most Americans can't help but be concerned with the way big money is gaining control of our political system. More and more Americans have a sense that our government is no longer working...and certainly not working for the benefit of the public.

I think we are rapidly returning to the Gilded Age, much as we experienced in the 1890's when the Senate was a private reserve for multimillionaires and money trumped the public interest almost every time.

I'm still looking for our 21st century Theodore Roosevelt but, until he or she arrives, I'm recommitting to being an active citizen of the American Republic.

Michael Kelly
Editor

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NEXT ISSUE-- Woodrow Wilson was one of only two Democratic presidents between Lincoln and FDR. He was also a wartime President and remains a controversial figure to this day. Next issue, we take another look at Woodrow Wilson, with an abundance of beautiful illustrations.

FRONT COVER-- Earl Warren for President handout.

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ILLUSTRATIONS-- The editor wishes to thank the following for providing illustrations for this issue: Al Anderson, Larry Brokofsky, Germaine Broussard, Robert Fratkin, Tom French, David and Janice Frent, Kasey Greer, Heritage Auctions, Bill Kirsner, Robert Levine, Roger Stafford, Harvey Sullivan and John Vargo.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Give that man a cigar! Tony Hyman's article, "Tobacco and Politics," in the summer issue of the KEYNOTER provides a new insight into the significance of political memorabilia beyond posters, buttons, and banners. In fact, I am convinced the entire content of the KEYNOTER presents the most comprehensive coverage of tobacco and politics that has been published in any political periodical available in the country.

Hyman's collection of boxes, cigar cutters, cigar lighters, have locked in pieces of political history that are more provocative, revealing and exciting in both form and content than possible in any other political category. Issues such as a "Woman's Rights" demonstrated by Victoria Woodhall on a 1872 box, shocked the public. Other boxes of cigars made with a president's name or image show how quickly and deeply cigars reflected our culture. It reinforces Hyman's point of how pervasive smoking had become. It was also interesting to see a cigar box with both Teddy Roosevelt and Alton Parker on the same lid. One assumes that the TR cigars in the box were sold more quickly than those of Judge Parker.

Your coverage of paper-mache snuff boxes including information on the process as well as preserving the images of presidents and wannabe presidents and the most valuable identification of Howard Hazelcom's collection of pipe heads most of us have never seen (I assume Clay's head was fashioned from clay), has made the issue one of the most valuable ever published under your masthead.

Congratulations

Al Salter (APIC #4736)

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Modern Litho-Print Co.
Jefferson City, MO

Earl Warren for President

By Michael Kelly

Everything I did in my life that was worthwhile, I caught hell for.”

- Earl Warren

As a youth starting to become interested in politics, I recall seeing those red-white-and-blue billboards on the side of the road with the angry message: “Impeach Earl Warren.” I was aware at the time that Earl Warren was Chief Justice of the nation’s Supreme Court and that he had led the way in a variety of issues relating to civil rights and putting an end to public segregation. Those rulings brought him condemnation from elements in society who believed that the past should be allowed to continue despite its obvious injustice. Warren was freely denounced as a leftwing radical.

It was only later when poking through a junk shop in Chicago where I found a handsome 3½” Dewey-Warren jugate that I realized that Earl Warren was a Republican; not only a Republican but the 1948 GOP nominee for Vice President on a ticket with Tom Dewey. Later I learned that he had run for President himself and was one of the most popular Republicans in his era.

Earl Warren hadn’t started his political life as a radical reformer. In fact, in the politics of mid-century California, he began his career aligned with the conservative faction of his party, opposed to the progressivism of longtime Republican Governor (and later Senator) Hiram Johnson. Nonetheless, the one idea that marked Earl Warren throughout his career was radical enough – he expected public officials to be honest and to serve the public interest.

The son of immigrants (a Norwegian father and Swedish mother), Earl Warren was born in Los Angeles, California, on March 19, 1891. Earl Warren is his full name and when he later asked his father, “Why didn’t you give me a middle name?” he was told, “When you were born we were too poor for a luxury of that kind.”

Always a hard worker, Warren made his way through college and law school. During World War I, he refused to accept the Army’s repeated rejections and continued to volunteer until he was finally accepted and commissioned as a Lieutenant. After the war, his political career began in the city of Oakland where he landed a post as an assistant city attorney. Soon he moved up to the staff of the Alameda County district attorney. During that period, Warren became active in his local Republican organization, knocking on doors, driving voters to the polls and even baby-sitting so that good Republicans could vote.

One of the interesting aspects of Earl Warren’s political career is how he worked loyally for the party organization – from precinct worker to state party chairman – yet remained intensely independent in office. Warren’s personal integrity would not allow him to play favoritism in public service, no matter how clearly he served the GOP on his own time.

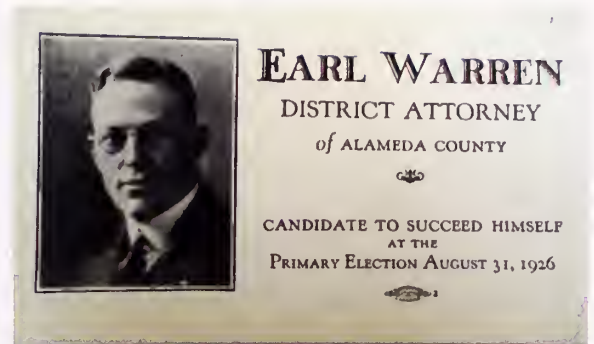
The politics of California during that era was really a story of how the Southern Pacific Railroad ran both the Democratic and Republican parties. Corruption was rampant and the progressives gathered around Republican Governor Hiram Johnson were in a continuous battle against the entrenched power of corporations and organized crime. Progressives in each party had to fight both within their own party and the general election. Honest individuals like Johnson found support – and enemies – across party lines.



In 1925, the longtime district attorney of Alameda County resigned to take a cushy state position and Warren outmaneuvered the local political boss (named Mike Kelly) to win the appointment to fill the remainder of his term. As district attorney, he shook up the complacent office and started actually fighting corruption. Warren was always particularly upset by elected officials who took bribes and did not serve the public interest. His reforming zeal made him plenty of powerful enemies but won him support among one key group – the people.

Although the old political organization marked Warren for defeat, he easily won election to a full term in 1926. He rapidly won a name for himself as an honest, hard-working public servant who was willing to take on corruption.

The cost of corrupt politics soon became more evident as the "Roaring Twenties" were followed by the Great Depression. Scarce resources to help the poor, sick and unemployed had long been diverted into private pockets and, in prosperous times, most people didn't care. But as hard times spread and need grew more intense, Warren



The two photos on the left show Warren as a tough-nosed crime fighter, taking on organized crime in Alameda County, California. Gambling, liquor, prostitution and mob violence were in full bloom and served to fuel Warren's passion to correct the mob influence penetrating California and particularly his jurisdiction. In the Twenties and Thirties, District Attorney Warren was noted for breaking up illegal alcohol operations as well as fighting public corruption.



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By order of the Superior Court.

**Earl Warren,
District Attorney Alameda Co.**

attacked public corruption and forced public officials to do their jobs.

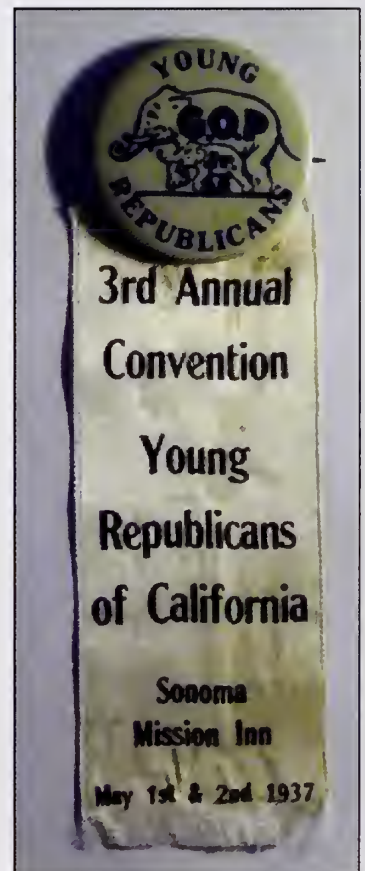
Soon he became president of the statewide District Attorneys Association and began to build a reputation across California. He added the posts of chairman of the State Bureau of Criminal Identification and chairman of the California Institute of Police Officers' Training and was recognized as the voice of law enforcement far beyond his home county. He easily won re-election as District Attorney in 1930.

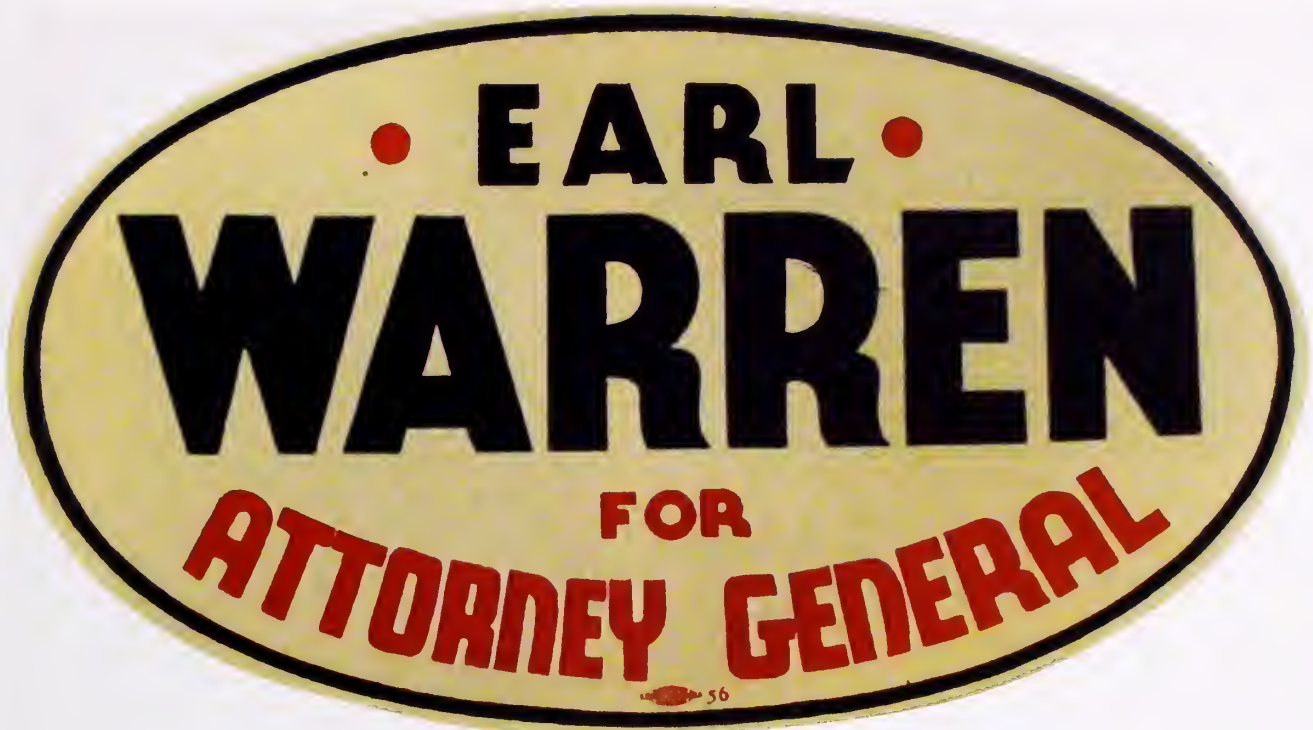
In 1934, he was widely supported for state Attorney General but chose to run for re-election as District Attorney. By this time, Warren also served as state chairman of the California Republican Party. Earl Warren's presidential campaign actually began in 1936 while still a county official. California Republicans faced a potentially divisive presidential primary between conservative supporters of former President Herbert Hoover and progressives backing Kansas Governor Alf Landon. Hoping to avoid the battle, party leaders organized an independent slate of delegates headed by Earl Warren as a "favorite son." The Warren slate won a surprising victory, seen as a personal tribute to Warren.

The delegates chose Earl Warren as California's Republican National Committeeman. That meant that Warren – later to be condemned as a GOP renegade – served simultaneously as GOP state chairman and national committeeman, the two highest offices in the California Republican Party.

"I hate banks. They do nothing positive for anybody except take care of themselves. They're first in with their fees and first out when there's trouble."

- Earl Warren





By 1938, Warren was the obvious choice for Attorney General of California. Although only a county official, Warren had attracted national attention and was often described as "the best District Attorney in the United States." On the other end of the continent, another young district attorney was also starting to impress people: New York's Thomas E. Dewey.

Seeking to make the jump from county to state office, Warren followed the tradition set by Hiram Johnson and filed as a candidate in the primaries of the Republican, Democratic and Progressive parties. The battle for the Democratic nomination turned out to be the key point in the election (Warren had overwhelming support from the Republicans and Progressives). In a spirited contest, Earl Warren emerged with the nominations of all three parties.

That Democratic nomination proved critical in November as Democrats swept the state, leaving Warren as the only Republican (although the Democratic nominee as well) elected statewide. Democrats celebrated their first California governor in the 20th century; Culbert Olson.



Four years later, Attorney General Warren would be the candidate against Governor Olson.

Beyond California, world affairs were becoming more important. The same week that Warren won the three nominations for attorney general, Hitler and Chamberlain were meeting in Munich to sign the agreement hailed by Chamberlain as "peace in our time." As war approached, Attorney General Warren and Governor Olson often clashed over civil defense and preparedness issues.

In the stunned aftermath of Pearl Harbor, Warren was swept up in the national anti-Japanese hysteria. Unlike other states, California had a large Japanese-American population and demands for internment of those unfortunate American citizens became irresistible. A scholar later summarized Warren's role thus: "Attorney General Warren's record is characterized, on one side, by a scrupulous regard for the legal status of the resident Japanese and, on the other, by a determination to foster the evacuation by

every possible lawful means." Even the U.S. Supreme Court upheld the interment. The order for the internment of Japanese-Americans was issued by President Franklin Roosevelt under Executive Order 2066. As the State's chief law enforcement officer, Warren was required to follow the order.

THE WOMEN OF CALIFORNIA AND THE WAR



A PERSONAL MESSAGE FROM

EARL WARREN

Non-Partisan Candidate

FOR

GOVERNOR

TO

EVERY WOMAN OF HIS

☆ NATIVE STATE ☆

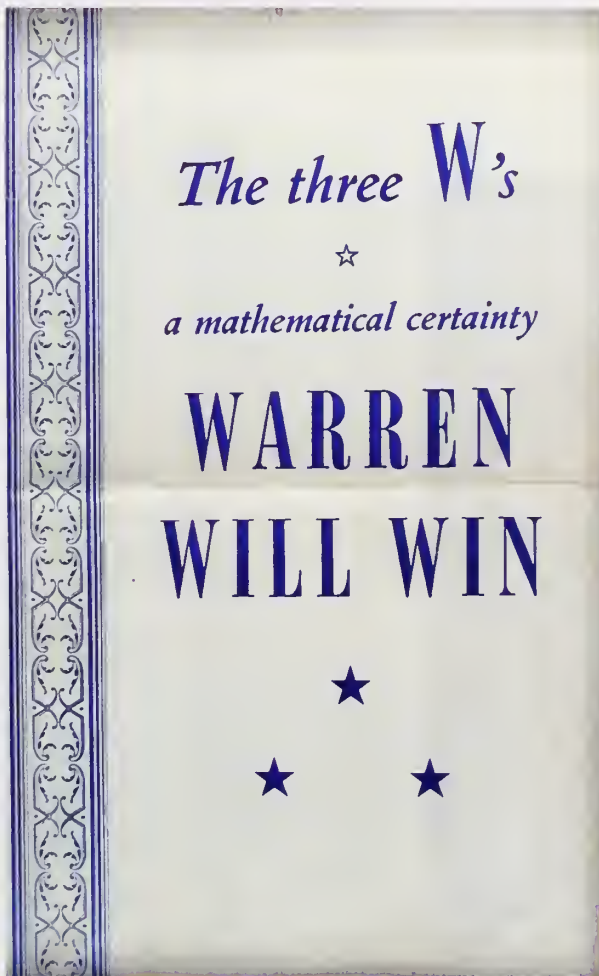


Years later Warren said, "How can I say I was wrong when we were all for it when it took place?" Clearly, however, Earl Warren did learn something about legal racial discrimination and would take a very different position when faced with that issue again.

As the 1942 election approached, Republicans of almost all factions saw Warren as the obvious man to take on Governor Olson. Again, Warren filed in both the Republican and Democratic primaries. Challenging an incumbent Democratic governor in the Democratic primary seemed like a hopeless task but, when the votes were counted, Warren had come pretty close, taking 404,778 votes to Olson's 515,144. Meanwhile, Warren had won the GOP primary with more than 90% of the votes.

Olson's narrow victory in his own primary left him hopelessly weakened in November and Warren swept into office with a landslide and managed to pull the whole statewide GOP ticket in with him (although the others won by narrow margins).

Meanwhile, at the other end of the country, another promising young Republican who had made his name as a



Who could resist the alliteration? In 1940, Willkie had used "Win With Willkie." In 1942, Warren used "Warren Will Win."



Here is the family of Earl Warren, the man that more than a million Californians, by their votes at the primary election, said they want at the helm during the war crisis and in the critical post-war period ahead.

EARL WARREN

SAYS:

"We are fighting for Freedom now... not just for party.
Our standard is the American Flag."



*Here is the family—*of the man that hundreds of thousands of Californians want at the helm of State Government during the war crisis and in the troublous post-war times to come. The family of

ATTORNEY GENERAL EARL WARREN

Non Partisan Candidate for

GOVERNOR

... a Great Public Career
... a Proud Private Life



More than one million Californians voted endorsement at the primary that they want Earl Warren and this splendid family to occupy the Governor's house

EARL WARREN SPEAKS
TO THE
WOMEN of CALIFORNIA

WARREN 2 TRAIN PARTY

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WARREN TRAIN PARTY

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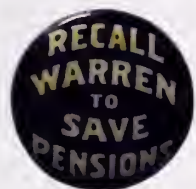
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crusading district attorney was also elected governor; Tom Dewey of New York.

As Governor, Earl Warren lived up to the expectations of the people of California. He ran an honest, progressive, reforming administration. The most disappointed people were the party hacks who expected to reap rewards from the public purse. Warren governed in the public interest, not to the benefit of the party machine.

Nationally, he swiftly became a leading figure in the GOP. After the smashing Democratic victories in the Thirties, the Republican Party found itself stripped of a generation of leaders. Naturally, it turned its eyes on a new generation of young figures like Dewey, Warren and Minnesota's Harold Stassen.



Even as the votes were being counted the *New York Daily News* wrote that Earl Warren was "a solid citizen and a man of substance. And Californians don't see why their man hasn't as good a chance as any...to hit the glory trails to the White House." The same *Daily News* article stated, "California expects its new Governor to make a record that will land him in Washington in 1944 – maybe not as the head man but, they declare, 'a cinch' for Vice President, no matter who is nominated at the top."

Interestingly, at the time, Warren and Dewey were seen as representing opposite wings of the party: Dewey as the leader of the liberal wing and Warren being part of the right wing. It was Warren's party service and original association with California's conservatives that gave him that reputation, which made the later perception of Warren as a leftwing firebrand on the Supreme Court all the more interesting.

That perception of Warren as a right-winger brought him the early editorial support of William Randolph Hearst. The Hearst newspaper editorials praised him: "Obviously, California not only has a great Governor in Earl Warren, but a GREAT AMERICAN...All the American people will profit from his sincere AMERICANISM." [Capitals in the original text.]

The anti-New Deal *Saturday Evening Post* raved, "Handsome, strapping Earl Warren probably has less guile and self-importance than any other governor in the country."

Likewise, leftwing media attacked him. *The Nation* magazine warned readers that "the Warren boom should receive careful attention, for it is not idle or merely sentimental 'favorite son' ballyhoo." According to *The Nation*, Warren was "grim," "hard-boiled," and "the personification of reaction."

Warren himself stated that he would not be a candidate for national office in 1944 but would serve his full term as governor. In New York, Governor Dewey was making the same sort of pledge. Few observers took either man seriously but it turned out that Warren wasn't kidding.

Warren did serve as a "favorite son" in his state presidential primary, giving him control of the large California delegation and boosting his national profile. *Time* magazine stated the views of many when it wrote, "The political appeal of a Dewey-Warren ticket is obvious."

As the 1944 Republican National Convention opened, Warren was tapped as the Keynote Speaker, a place guaranteed to put him in the center of attention. Tom Dewey arrived at the convention in complete control with the presidential nomination in the bag. The only real question was who would be his running mate. A poll of Republican senators showed Warren the favorite by two to one.



With the presidential nomination in hand, Dewey sent emissaries to Warren to offer him the second spot on the ticket. California Republicans were eager to get a piece of the national action and pressed their governor to accept the offer. But Earl Warren wasn't going to go along with other people's plans. To the shock of the convention, he declined the offer. Some political observers saw a plan in all this. Polls showed FDR far ahead of Dewey and being part of a losing ticket wouldn't have helped Warren's career. They suggested that Warren was actually looking ahead to 1948 as his year for a serious presidential bid.

Dewey then turned to Ohio Governor John Bricker as his running mate and the Dewey-Bricker ticket did, indeed, fall beneath President Roosevelt's political power. But in less than a year FDR was dead and soon thereafter World War II came to a close. Perhaps Warren was right to aim for the new political environment that lay ahead.



When 1946 arrived, Governor Warren was a gigantic figure in his home state. Once again, he filed in both the Republican and Democratic primaries. He faced Democratic Attorney General Robert Kenny in the Democratic primary and beat him easily. What is more, he also had every incumbent Republican state officer file in the Democratic primary and they all won.

But 1946 saw the arrival of a new figure in California politics when a young Navy veteran named Richard Nixon was elected to Congress. Nixon would prove to be a thorn in Warren's side in many ways.

The Warren presidential boom was in full flower as 1948 approached. Republicans – finally freed from the unbeatable Franklin Roosevelt – looked forward to November, certain that the White House would soon be back in their hands. Thomas Dewey remained a formidable favorite for the presidential nomination but he would have to get past Senator Robert Taft, former Governor Harold Stassen, Michigan Senator Arthur Vandenberg and many others.

Warren seemed to be genuinely interested this time. With two solid gubernatorial victories under his belt and a track record of success in a large and growing state, Warren appeared to be the champion of the West. This regional appeal was evident when the Democratic governors of New Mexico and Nevada both endorsed Warren for the GOP nomination and a group of California Democrats suggested entering Warren's name in the state's Democratic presidential primary so he could go to both party conventions as a favorite son.

With the Democratic Party splitting into pieces – there would be three Democrats on the ballot in November 1948 (President Truman, former Vice President Henry Wallace and Dixiecrat Governor Strom Thurmond) – the GOP nomination looked like a golden prize.

Warren's status remained an item of curiosity. While he made it clear that he would again be California's favorite son and he expected all other candidates to keep out of his state's presidential primary, he played a coy game.



"Ben Franklin may have discovered electricity- but it is the man who invented the meter who made the money."

- Earl Warren

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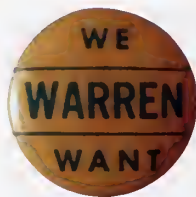
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Alliteration returned in 1946 when the Warren campaign couldn't resist putting out a "We Want Warren" button.

When General Douglas MacArthur released a statement that "he would accept the American Presidency if called by the American people," Warren commented that "General MacArthur is a great American and I have a great admiration for his military genius." When General Dwight Eisenhower released a statement that he was not seeking the nomination, Warren responded, "The General had previously said he would not be a candidate, so this cannot be called a withdrawal."



When Governor Dewey visited Warren in California and the two men held a long conversation, Warren denied any deal had been made. "After all," he laughed to reporters, "Tom and I are for different candidates. He's for Dewey and I'm for Warren."

As the convention opened, Warren was everyone's choice for VP. Dewey, Taft, Vandenberg and Stassen had all indicated he would be their preferred running mate. Warren was hoping for a deadlock that would allow delegates to turn to him, as everyone's second choice.

But Tom Dewey wasn't going to cooperate with Warren's plan. While the convention appeared to be wide open, Dewey's effective political organization and his national battle for the nomination assured that victory would be his. Dewey took 434 votes on the first ballot to Taft's 224, Stassen's 157, Vandenberg's 62 and Warren's 59. On the second ballot, Dewey jumped to 515 and by the third ballot it was all over.



These buttons are from a convention set using rhyming slogans for most of the candidates. Here we are assured that "Warren is Scoring."



Presidential nomination in hand, Dewey went into consultations on who should be his running mate. At 4 a.m., the phone in Warren's hotel room rang. It was Tom Dewey offering him what looked at the time a certain shot at being the next Vice President. This time, Warren said yes.

The Dewey-Warren ticket looked impressive; two brilliant state governors from opposite ends of the continent, both impressive vote getters and even more impressive administrators. Both were men who began their careers in law enforcement and both were known for personal integrity and high competence.

Older observers recalled the 1912 Progressive Party ticket that also featured men who had been governors of New York and California; Theodore Roosevelt and Hiram Johnson.

The 1948 campaign is too complex a story to tell here (readers should see *The Keynoter* for Spring 1984). In short, everyone knew that Thomas Dewey and Earl Warren would be the next President and Vice President of the United States. But they weren't.

As the dust from the shocking defeat settled, Warren held a morning after press conference. When asked to explain President Truman's upset victory, Warren simply stated, "The President got too many votes."

Warren turned his attention back to being governor. Supported by a warm and loving family life, he loved his job and wanted another term. Some observers also believed that he harbored thoughts about the 1952 presidential nomination as well. But first, he had to face the voters again in 1950.

His Democratic opponent looked like he would be trouble. He was no less than FDR's eldest son, James Roosevelt. As it turned out, running against a Roosevelt was the best thing that could have happened to Warren.

His enemies in the California GOP couldn't hold Warren's independence against him when the alternative was the son of their most hated enemy. Warren's wide base of support among registered Democrats that had more than once given him the Democratic nomination as well as his own Republican nomination was still there. Warren's biggest weakness – that he was seeking a third four-year term – couldn't really be raised by the son of the man who broke the third (and fourth) term taboo for the Presidency. Most of all was the fact that Earl Warren was simply one of the best governors the state had ever had. Even after 8 years as governor and a lifetime in public office, not a shred of scandal ever touched him.

An added benefit in having James Roosevelt as an opponent was that the nation would be watching his race. That gave him a chance to again demonstrate his vote-getting ability after the 1948 loss with Dewey. It would be easy enough to claim that Warren could have won in 1948 had he been at the top of the ticket if he could win convincingly in 1950.

Roosevelt and Johnson



*"For there is neither East nor West,
Border nor Breed nor Birth,
When two strong men stand face to face
Though they come from the ends of the earth."
—Kipling*

"Two strong men stand face to face though they come from the ends of the earth." The Dewey/Warren ticket (pairing the governors of New York and California) reminded many of the 1912 ticket of Theodore Roosevelt and Hiram Johnson.



A MESSAGE TO DEMOCRATS

"We Democrats can no longer discharge our responsibilities to our country, to our children and to our children's children by taking refuge in the fact that we have always been of a particular political faith; that we are Democrats, and can vote no other ticket.

"Tradition should not dictate our decisions. When we go to the polls to cast our votes for president and vice-president for the next four years, patriotism should tell us to forget party labels this year.

"This will not be a case of leaving our party, rather our party, as we inherited it from our fathers, and as we would still like to have it, has left us."

JESSE JONES' PAGE 1 EDITORIAL
in *Houston Chronicle*, Sept. 17, 1948

From
NORTHERN CALIFORNIA
DEMOCRATS
for
DEWEY-WARREN

An interesting twist to the 1950 election in California was the race that year for U.S. Senate. That race pitted young conservative Republican Congressman Richard Nixon against liberal Congresswoman Helen Gahagan Douglas.

Election Day was a political triumph for Warren combined with personal tragedy. That very day his daughter Nina was stricken with polio. The Warrens went from the polling place to the hospital and disregarded the election returns as they watched over their child.

The election returns could not have been better. Warren's margin of victory was more than a million votes, the highest majority ever in a contested race for governor. He had won every single one of the state's 58 counties.

After the election, the *New York Times* reported, "Talk of Mr. Warren as a serious contender for the Republican nomination for President in 1952...increased with the size of his total vote."

But personal troubles were not over for the Warren family.

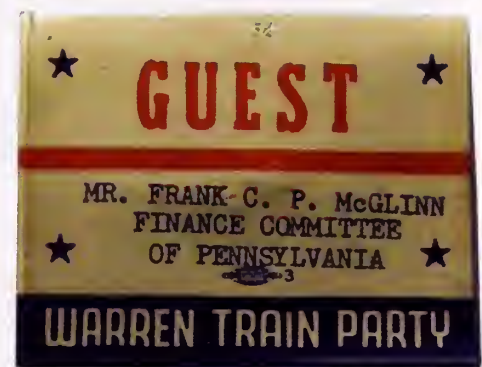
As the first hopeful signs of Nina's recovery appeared, their daughter Dorothy was in an auto accident, suffering several broken ribs and a punctured lung. For days, the worried parents commuted between hospitals to attend to their daughters. The two girls would eventually recover but politics can be heartless and while the Warrens worried for their children, the wheels of Earl Warren's political future continued to turn.

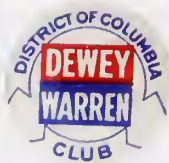
After the shocking loss in 1948, the Republican Party was determined that 1952 would be their year. The Truman administration was mired in scandal and becoming less popular every day. The war in Korea was grinding to a bloody stalemate. With a cry of "Communism, corruption and Korea", the GOP prepared for battle and readied to choose their champion.

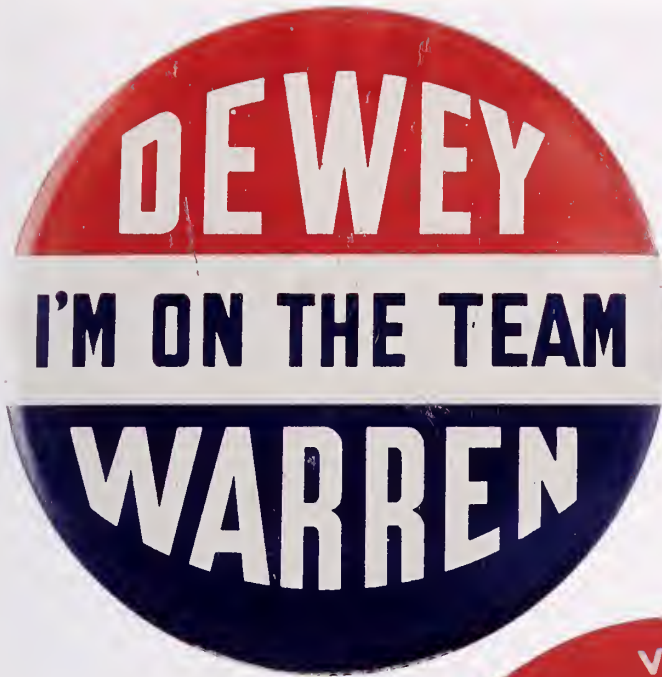
But who would be the right nominee? The right wanted Robert Taft but his vote-getting ability looked doubtful. Tom Dewey remained a power but, having lost twice, seemed an unlikely choice. Harold Stassen was eager but grew less impressive with ev-

ery passing year. In a diminished field, Earl Warren seemed to be the only major Republican with the stature and the popularity to win. Polls showed Warren beating Truman 55% to 33%. Newly elected Senator Richard Nixon said, "If Governor Warren should win the Republican nomination, he should win handily over President Truman or any other Democratic nominee."

But 1952 was to be a year of the unexpected and none more than when General Dwight Eisenhower came back from active duty in Europe to compete for the Republican nomination.







4" Button shown reduced.



4" Button shown reduced.



3-1/2" Buttons shown reduced.



Warren was caught between Taft and Eisenhower without a natural base of support. In 1952, he made an active effort, entering the Wisconsin and Oregon primaries. In Wisconsin he won a respectable 34%, behind Taft's 41% and ahead of Stassen's 22%. In Oregon, he ran second with 14% behind Eisenhower's 65% but ahead of Taft's 7%. When all the primary votes were added up, Warren ran third nationally with Taft at 2,794,736 (35.84%), Eisenhower at 2,050,708 (26.30%), Warren at 1,349,036 (17.30%) and Stassen at 881,702 (11.31%). If Eisenhower hadn't been in the race, Warren would likely have been the winner, but Eisenhower was in the race.

Once again, Warren was left hoping for a convention deadlock that never occurred. The California delegation seethed with plots and counter-plots. Both GOP U.S. Senators from California – William Knowland and Richard Nixon – were negotiating with other camps (Knowland with Taft and Nixon with Eisenhower) while publicly supporting their own governor. Both had hopes of a VP nomination. California's large delegation was an eagerly sought prize in a convention almost evenly divided between the two leading candidates.

On the preliminary credential votes that were to decide the presidential nomination, Warren's delegates sided with Eisenhower, giving Ike the critical handful of delegates he needed to win.

California's key role was not to go unrewarded. The first sign of that was the choice of Senator Nixon as Eisenhower's running mate. The next sign was the understanding that Earl Warren would get a major administration post, most widely thought to be the next opening on the Supreme Court.

After The Eisenhower-Nixon ticket won in November, the new President named Warren as his representative at the Coronation of Queen Elizabeth, giving him a chance to tour Europe with his wife and daughters. A short time later, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Fred N. Vinson, died unexpectedly.

Although nothing is certain in politics, President Eisenhower's nomination of Earl Warren to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court was not a surprise. His nomination was greeted with almost universal approval at the time but few expected that he would become one of the most

transformative and controversial chief justices in our nation's history.

But that, as they say, is another story. This story is about Earl Warren's presidential campaigns.

When President Eisenhower suffered a heart attack and the question of the 1956 Republican nomination appeared uncertain, Earl Warren was still clearly seen as a serious contender for the nomination. According to the *New York Times*, "if the President should, as the result of his illness, refuse to stand for re-election, a strong effort might be made to induce the Chief Justice of the United States, Earl Warren, to retire from the bench and re-enter public life."

Polls showed voters wanted Warren to run by a majority of two to one, that he was preferred to Nixon by both Republican and independent voters, and that he could easily defeat the presumed Democratic candidate (Adlai Stevenson). Nonetheless, Warren made clear a statement that he was not a candidate.

Earl Warren served as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court from 1953 to 1969. He lived to administer the presidential oath of office to President Eisenhower in 1957, President Kennedy in 1961, President Johnson in 1965 and his old political adversary, Richard Nixon, in 1969. Warren died on July 9, 1974, a month before President Nixon was forced to resign the presidency as a result of the Watergate scandal.

Nina Elizabeth (Palmquist) Warren, his wife of 49 years and mother of six children, lived to the age of 100 years. She completed the last chapter of the previously unfinished *Memoirs of Earl Warren* which was published in 1977. The book is dedicated to "NINA, the best thing that ever happened to me". Their son, Bob Warren, is APIC #5146.





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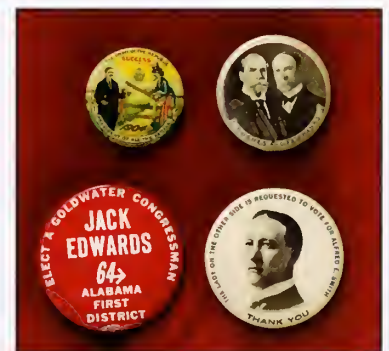
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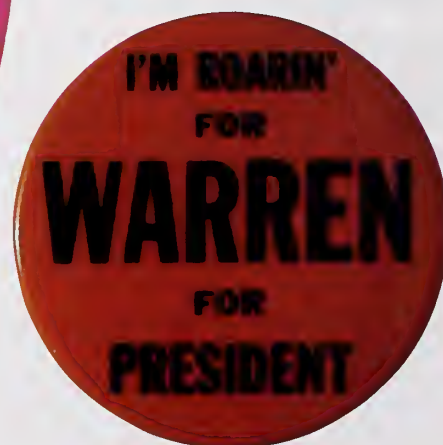
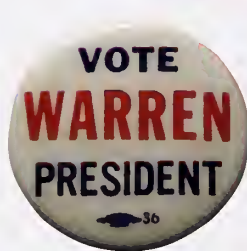
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A New Charles Evans Hughes Find

By Michael Kelly

One of the great things about editing *The Keynoter* is the chance to see new discoveries. Recently Chris Olmstead (APIC #2374) sent me the image of a previously unknown Charles Evans Hughes button. It is a handsome black-and-white 1 1/4" picture button with a photo against the background of a clock and the message "Hughes - The Man of the Hour." Although the photo is of a younger Hughes, there are the words "copyright 1916" under the clock.

Chris Olmstead himself said, "All of the evidence leads me to believe that it was made in Chicago. The union bug states that the graphics were designed/printed by Allied Printing Trades Council in Chicago. Although hardly legible underneath the '7', the photograph of Hughes is attributed to Moffett Studio in Chicago." Olmstead's research also revealed that Moffett Studio was the official photographer of the 1912 Republican National Convention held in Chicago (as was the later 1912 Progressive Party convention).

"I assume," Olmstead said, "that the photograph was probably taken at that convention and was utilized four years later."

The 1916 Republican National Convention was also held in Chicago and the 1916 Progressive Party National Convention was held in the same town at the same time. The idea all along was for the two parties to agree on the same nominee, although the Progressives held out for Theodore Roosevelt while the Republican Old Guard wanted anyone but TR.

Hughes, a progressive successor to TR as Governor of New York, was on the Supreme Court during the TR/Taft split in 1912 and therefore never was forced to take a position on that party disruption. He seemed to be the perfect solution to bridging the party divide.

It is easy enough to see why in Chicago during that critical week in 1916, Hughes was truly the "Man of the Hour."



Hughes Button shown enlarged.



Bringing the FDR VP Button into the Hobby

By John E. Vargo

Occasionally in recent years, one of the premium buttons of the 1920 presidential campaign has been sold at auction – the 1¼" size celluloid "For Vice President – Franklin D. Roosevelt" with a black and white portrait of FDR, and a set of red, white and blue ribbons suspended from the bottom. At times the button has been accompanied by a card stating that the source of the button was the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library in Hyde Park, New York. The card, which was signed by the Library's Director, William R. Emerson, states that the button "was made available by the Library in exchange for other items rounding out its collection."

I had a hand in the campaign button exchange program that the Library conducted for about a three and a half month period in 1975, and this article sets out my recollections on why and how that program came to be undertaken, and its results. By way of background, I had started to specialize in FDR items in the early 1970s. In that period I visited the FDR Library and saw the museum displays, which included relatively few campaign items. It occurred to me that the Library might have additional campaign materials in its store rooms, and so I wrote asking if there were additional materials, and if so, whether I could arrange to see them. The response was affirmative on both counts, and in January 1974 I was able to spend the better part of a day with the Library's curator at the time, James L. Whitehead.

Jim was an absolutely delightful person. He was an intellectual with something of an aristocratic air, but he was also quite friendly and open, with a warm sense of humor. If I recall correctly, he told me that for a time he had served at the Library when FDR was still alive (the Library opened in 1941), and Jim recounted seeing him speeding around the building in his wheelchair. Like many other museum professionals, he had, to that time, paid relatively little attention to campaign materials. But the more we spoke and engaged in follow-up correspondence, the more interested he became.

As we looked through the museum's holdings on that winter day, I had a breathless moment when I saw that the Library had a quantity of the FDR VP button in storage. At that time there was perhaps one example of the button in the hobby. My collecting then focused on FDR's early career, and so obtaining one of the VP buttons could not have been a higher priority for me.

I never seriously considered asking Jim if the museum would trade one of those buttons to me in exchange for FDR items from my collection. Among other reasons, in such a transaction, the VP button would have to be valued in a range with the most valuable buttons in the hobby, and I didn't have a comparable "blockbuster" piece to offer in return.

However, it also occurred to me that the fact that the Library had a quantity of the buttons raised another possibility: the Library could publicize in the hobby its willingness to trade one of the VP buttons to anyone willing to offer FDR buttons of sufficient value that the Library wanted to have. In those circumstances, it would be fair to assign the VP button a lower, albeit still considerable value. In addition, a program open to the entire hobby would mean that the Library would be able to significantly expand its campaign collection.



The staff recognized that the museum's collection, while including some terrific items, also had a number of "holes."

In the months that followed my visit, I responded to various staff requests for information on its campaign holdings, provided additional information that I thought would be helpful, and also donated some duplicates that I knew the Library needed. The staff reciprocated by responding to requests that I made for information on items in its collection. Early in my correspondence with Jim I also raised the possibility of the Library making the VP buttons available in a hobby-wide exchange program. I noted that the Library would need some outside assistance with such an undertaking and stated that it could probably make arrangements with one of the established collectors or dealers in the hobby, or that I would be glad to volunteer my services in receiving and evaluating offers. I was perfectly willing to provide the Library with the names of individuals whom I considered to be knowledgeable and trustworthy, and to have the program run by whomever the Library selected. I also made clear my own interest in trading for one of the buttons and expressed confidence that a number of other collectors would also be interested.

Somewhat to my surprise, Jim's response to the proposal was immediately positive. He mentioned that the papers through which FDR and Roosevelt family members had turned property over to the Library specified that the Library had authority to sell or "exchange" items at its discretion. (I'm certain it's for this reason that throughout the process, the Library referred to the transactions as "exchanges," rather than as trades.) He also said that any such action would require prior approval from the office of the National Archives in Washington.

Later in 1974 a new director of the FDR Library, Dr. William Emerson, took office. Dr. Emerson was Jim Whitehead's boss, and so he too had to be briefed on the proposed program, and his approval obtained. I met Dr. Emerson just once, in January 1975, and he was clearly an extraordinary individual. I later learned that he had been a fighter pilot in World War II and after the war had been a Rhodes Scholar.

The approval of both Dr. Emerson and Archives was obtained by early 1975, and the specifics of the exchange program were agreed to. A key consideration for Dr. Emerson was that the program, if properly implemented, would be a "win-win" for the Library and for collectors. Collectors would have an opportunity to obtain an item otherwise unavailable to them, and the Library would be able to enhance its own collection of campaign buttons.

The Library asked me to serve as its "counselor" for the program, and I felt comfortable undertaking that task. At that time I had been in the hobby for about ten years, and although there were limits to how much I could invest in my collection, I was at least as active as anyone else in the hobby in seeking FDR campaign memorabilia and monitoring the market for those items.

The program began by placing an advertisement in the March 1975 edition of the monthly hobby newspaper at the time, *The Political Collector*. The ad stated that an organization with a small quantity of the VP button was making them available for exchange for other FDR and anti-FDR buttons it was seeking. The Library's preference was not to be identified in the ad, and instead I was identified as the contact person.

The next few months were incredibly busy ones for the Library staff and for me, as we fielded offers, discussed them among ourselves, and negotiated with collectors. We were unable to reach agreement with a few collectors, and I was surprised that several major collectors or dealers elected not to make an offer. Nevertheless, exchange agreements were reached with the vast majority of collectors who contacted us with a serious offer. Another Library staff member who was deeply involved in the exchange program was Jim Whitehead's assistant, Peggy Hubbard. Peggy became curator when Jim retired in 1976, and she too was an absolute pleasure to work with.

While the March advertisement included no end date for the program, it quickly became clear that an end date would have to be set. The date chosen was July 15, 1975, and an ad announcing the termination was placed in the June issue of *Political Collector*. Thus the program ran for about three and a half months.

Overall, about two dozen of the FDR VP buttons entered the hobby as a result of the exchange program. In return, the Library added over 250 buttons to its collection, including a good number of key pieces. Both the Library and National Archives were very pleased with these results.

Indeed, it wouldn't be much of an exaggeration to say that the Library was gripped by "button mania" at that time. New displays of campaign buttons, including a number of those just obtained in the exchanges, were presented in the museum in mid-1975. There was one display of pre-presidential FDR buttons, one for each of his four presidential campaigns, and one of FDR coat-tail buttons, a type of item that particularly intrigued Jim Whitehead.

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On page 21 of the last issue, we pictured a McKinley cigar box and asked readers to find 5 errors on the box. Hear are the answers:

1. McKinley is misspelled MacKinley on the top of the box,
2. The flag has only 11 stripes,
3. If complete, the flag would have only 37 stars,
4. McKinley is misspelled again on the inside label, even though a facsimile of his real signature appears on the inner flap, and,
5. This was the hard one--the tax stamp with McKinley's portrait is counterfeit. Made for European markets, the fake tax stamp was to deceive buyers into believing that the cigars were imported from a U.S. maker.



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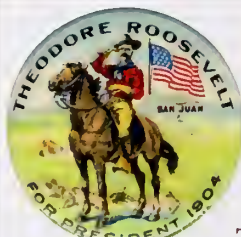
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When the major display areas were renovated sometime later, those particular button displays were taken down, but I know that the permanent displays that were erected subsequently included far more buttons and other campaign items than were on display when I first visited the museum in the early 1970s. Incidentally, for anyone who hasn't visited the FDR Library, it's well worth the trip. Hyde Park is just north of Poughkeepsie, and FDR built his library on the same grounds as his family home, which looks out on the Hudson River.

At the time of the exchange program, both Jim and Dr. Emerson also became enthused about the possibility of selling FDR buttons in the Library gift store. Their preference was to obtain a quantity of inexpensive FDR buttons to sell there, but in those days long before the Internet, it was impossible to find sources with enough stock to keep the Library supplied. The Library resorted to having appropriately labeled reproductions made, and the Library store continues to sell such buttons. More recently the Library store has sold a mug, a pen and other items that picture a collage of FDR campaign memorabilia. (The Kennedy Library also sells button reproductions, as well as some originals of widely used Robert Kennedy campaign items.)

There's no doubt that a major motivation for the efforts I made was a very narrow one – to obtain a scarce, desirable item for my collection. I later came to realize that, however inadvertently, my efforts also served far broader purposes: to promote interest in the collection and display of political campaign memorabilia. Certainly such interest was promoted among the museum staff, and their efforts in turn affected the museum's many visitors. Over the years the APIC has consistently stressed the importance of members making such efforts, and quite properly so. We collectors and our hobby cannot help but benefit when those outside the hobby become aware of and interested in campaign materials. In a few instances, such as this contact with the FDR Library, the benefit can be a very tangible one.

Among those who may positively respond to such efforts are not only museum officials, but also authors and historians, educational institutions, and members of the news media. I must say, however, that judging by my experiences in the time since the FDR Library conducted its exchange program, the response I received from Jim Whitehead and Dr. Emerson was an extraordinary one that will rarely be repeated. I recognize that I'm biased, but it remains very difficult for me to understand how anyone having a genuine interest in American history cannot be fascinated by the materials we collect. Yet a number of times when I've made a contact, inquiry or proposal relating to campaign memorabilia to such persons, I've received at best a response indicating indifference, and I'm sure other collectors have had the same experience. As in any other activity, it's important not to be discouraged by negative responses and simply to continue to look for other opportunities to promote interest in our hobby. And, of course, it often happens that the best time for such efforts is a presidential campaign year.

A few more points should be made regarding the FDR VP button specifically, and the use of buttons in behalf of the Cox-Roosevelt ticket generally. As to the VP button, neither the museum files on the button nor the 1920 campaign files at the Library, which I reviewed during one of my visits in 1975, contain any information on either who made the button, or how it was used. One possibility is that it was used at the notification ceremonies for FDR, which took place at the family home in Hyde Park on August 9, 1920. FDR also made an extensive whistle-stop tour of the country in 1920, and another possibility is that it was used by members of his traveling party and given to VIPs he met.



Shown enlarged

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LOOKING FOR LINCOLN CAMPAIGN ITEMS



There are some photos from the notification ceremony that show part of the crowd, and those photos show few individuals who are wearing a button or badge. However, one of those photos appears on an "Illustrated Current News" poster, and in looking closely at the photo, it seems there's one individual who may be wearing the VP button. On his coat lapel, he's wearing a button of the right size and design, and it looks like it has ribbons hanging from the bottom. In that photo, he's in the lower left corner, the second from the left.

While I found no information on the VP button in my review of the Library's 1920 campaign files, I did come across several documents on the making of other buttons for, and their use by, the Democratic campaign. Those documents provide some insights into the scarcity of Cox-Roosevelt buttons, including the extreme scarcity of the jugates.

The matter of Cox-Roosevelt jugates is addressed in an exchange of correspondence between the St. Louis Button Co. and FDR's office. On July 19, 1920, shortly after FDR's nomination, the company wrote to him as follows: "As one of the leading concerns in America specializing in the manufacture of campaign buttons, we will have a large demand this year for buttons bearing the portraits of you and Governor Cox, and we find that our files do not include a picture of you, one which will reproduce to the best advantage for campaign button purposes. Will you kindly supply us with a picture?"

The letter went on to promise that FDR would be sent "some of the buttons we manufacture of the design." When the company had not received the picture by July 31st, it sent this reminder: "Recently we asked you for your photograph which we can use on campaign buttons. We have on hand orders for thousands of these buttons and cannot fill them until we have your picture. Governor Cox has supplied us with his picture, also Senator Harding and Governor Coolidge, and we are badly in need of your picture to be used on buttons to show portraits of the candidates for President and Vice President on the Democratic Ticket. Your prompt attention to this request will be very much appreciated."

The photograph was finally sent on August 4th. St. Louis Button Co. did produce a Cox-Roosevelt jugate, apparently in two sizes, and specifics regarding the button are set out in an article on the known jugates produced for the Democratic ticket that appeared in the Fall 1998 issue of *The Keynoter*. In view of the scarcity of the button, it's difficult to believe that the company produced enough of them to fill, in the words of the second letter, "orders for thousands of these buttons." In addition, if the company sent the promised samples to FDR, their whereabouts is unknown, as they are not in the museum's collection.

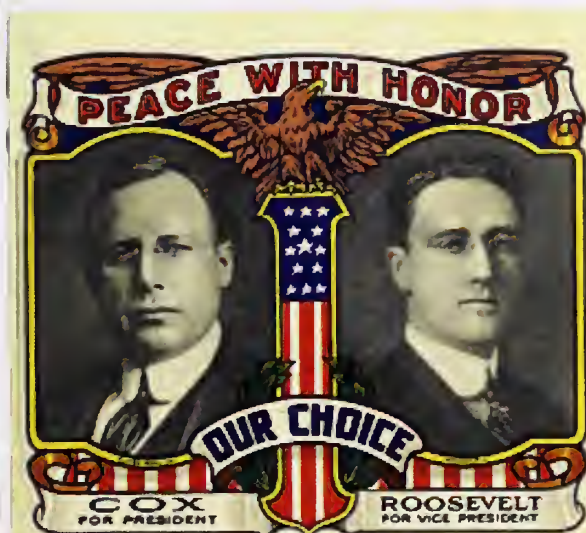
Other button manufacturers may have been similarly delayed in securing a suitable portrait of FDR, and this may be one of the reasons that, according to experience in the hobby, Harding-Coolidge jugates were made in considerably greater numbers and varieties than Cox-Roosevelt jugates. By the time FDR portraits became available, another critical factor probably became apparent: that while the 1920 Republican presidential campaign was lavishly funded, the Democratic campaign had relatively little money for materials. That point too is made in the Library's 1920 campaign files.

The files include numerous letters to FDR from local Democratic committees complaining of shortages of materials. Beginning in mid-October, replies to those letters routinely stated that supplies at the main headquarters in New York City had been exhausted. The point was also made exceedingly well in a letter from FDR to Roy Godsey, head of the Democratic National Committee's publicity bureau, dated September 22, 1920. The letter includes as well a surprising line expressing FDR's distain for one of the buttons he apparently had been supplied with previously: "Starting with New Jersey on Wednesday, we are headed out on a long Western trip, and I am throwing myself on your mercy. It is imperative we have plenty of literature for this trip – a package at least of everything you have."

"We need thousands of buttons – not those damn 'Coxsure buttons' – but both the other two kinds. This is one of the best ways in the World to get them to individuals, and I wish you would give us a plentiful supply, as they cry for them everywhere we go."

Almost certainly the "Coxsure" button to which FDR referred was the ½" white on blue litho. produced by the J. L. Lynch Co. of Chicago (Hake Cox 32), and "the other two kinds" were the identically sized RWB Cox-Roosevelt name buttons that the company made (Hake Cox 27-29). It appears those buttons were the mainstay of the Democratic campaign, and today they continue to be the buttons from that campaign that are most available to collectors.

Regarding the FDR VP button, it seems likely that definitive information on its background lies somewhere in files of the FDR Library that have yet to be explored, possibly in family or FDR's personal files dating from 1920.



Krajewski: More Than Just Pork!

By Harvey Sullivan

Pork constitutes a veritable epitome of contrast: it can represent a versatile and savory entrée or simply another nefarious ingredient in an insipid recipe for financial ruin. Perhaps this dichotomy was never better underscored than by the curious, colorful candidacy of Henry Krajewski (pronounced "Kra-YEV-ski" for those persons engaged in punctilious perusal of Polish); his multiple political campaigns and the myriad memorabilia which they spawned served to vividly illustrate the vast chasm which existed between the often unaccountable U.S. government and the average American, but it is his first presidential run which is truly unique.

The Washington, D.C. of 1952 was replete with "calls of graft aimed at the Truman Administration — from one functionary's receipt of an opulent mink coat to that of freezers by another -- and charges of Communist operatives at all levels. Public discontent was palpable. Despite the adage that one cannot make a silk purse from a sow's ear, many public officials seemed to be no less resolute about "earmarking" themselves just that, but rather with taxpayer funds.

Into this fray strode triumphantly Henry Krajewski with a pig prominently perched beneath his arm, to formally declare himself as a candidate for President of the United States.

Apart from ownership of a tavern ("The Tammany Hall") in Secaucus, New Jersey, Krajewski gained principal renown as the prosperous proprietor of a populous (and potentially pungent) pig farm there. Ironically, his profession would prove to be an unforeseen asset, in that being well versed in all things pork, he was definitely a man attuned to his time in the realm of politics!

As candidate of the Poor Man's Party, his initial presidential campaign in 1952 centered precisely on allusions to the very animal which comprised his livelihood, to the degree that he was even desirous of supplanting the bald eagle with the pig as the U.S. symbol!

As Krajewski said, it was a propitious point in time for the citizen to "squeal"! To him, the pig was an edifying paragon of parsimony; every part was put to use, as anyone who has partaken of pork rinds or pickled pig's feet can attest, and it was precisely this sort of usefulness which Krajewski hoped would come to typify Washington.

Moreover, with the stagnant situation of the Korean conflict, and a Cold War which grew more heated with each passing moment, the pig's pacific nature symbolized a far more conciliatory posture than did the bellicose talons of a bird of prey.



Krajewski, who decried "piggy deals" in a Washington devolved into "New Deal, Fair Deal and raw deal", offered to serve the citizenry his own "square deal." He made his own political pork even more palatable by "garnishing" it with the pledge of a one year tax moratorium for poor people (an interesting fact, considering that this same sector has been completely eliminated from the tax rolls today). Said proposal accompanied with that of a subsidy for bountiful beverage – gratuitous brew for poor persons' beer parties and a pint of milk daily to schoolchildren -- probably served to generate at least some votes at a time when, as he himself proclaimed, the Democrats had "been hogging" the Administration for twenty years", and Ike and Adlai were doing the same with the headlines! In addition, he emphatically supported the anti red campaign of Wisconsin Senator Joe McCarthy to "root out" communist sympathizers like noxious truffles.

As with Eisenhower and Stevenson who porked up their fundraising with vinyl phonographic LP records of their political speeches and jingles, Krajewski nourished his own aspirations with a 45 rpm polka recording entitled "Hay, Krajewski!"

Krajewski's first really conspicuous incursion into the realm of politics was neither the alpha nor the omega of such endeavors. He had run for town council in his home city of Secaucus in 1949, and his 1952 campaign gave impetus to subsequent ones – another for the U.S. presidency in 1956 as candidate of the American Third Party, several gubernatorial ones in his home state, and yet another for the New Jersey U.S. Senate seat in 1954. In this latter contest Krajewski is credited with being a spoiler who helped elect liberal Republican Clifford Case. In the end, somewhat analogous to his pigs whose death was a direct result of their own corpulence, the portly personage of this seemingly tireless individual brought about the cessation of his own aspirations.

His rotund 250 pound figure contracted diabetes, which by 1965 had necessitated the amputation of one of his legs, a most indispensable extremity for campaigns, even as he found himself in the midst of yet another for the governorship of New Jersey. Perhaps it is significant that Krajewski, who evolved into something of a perpetual candidate seeking political terms, eventually expired like one on Election Day, November 8, 1966.

Though none of these races served to attain elected office, they did generate a menagerie of pieces of political paraphernalia which remember this singular candidate. A celluloid button of mine which features the corpulent fellow with a bandanna, a signa-

ture accoutrement of his, is of undetermined date. What is certain, however, is that, if nothing else, Krajewski has garnered himself a memorable niche in American political history, and after my experience with him, I will never be able to see pork in the same light again!



STOP AT FARMER HENRY KRAJEWSKI
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The Chelsea Clinton Button

By Robert M. Levine

I was pleased to see that Al Salter placed the Chelsea Clinton button in as one of his "classics". It was an "official" button.

I designed the 2 1/4" beauty after the official button buyer from the Clinton campaign called me in January 1992 telling me that everyone was asking for a Chelsea button. I had already designed and sold two different buttons to the campaign including one I made from a picture of the Governor and Mrs. Clinton and Chelsea, who was in between them, on the announcement day in 1991.

On that button, we cut Chelsea out and moved the parents together. Later, after the campaign called me to order the buttons, the artist from Creative Photocrafts and I made some changes to the photo, (such as her hair being put in since in the original photo she had a pony tail). Then we designed the button over the phone. The artist sent me a proof photo of it and I ordered 500, sent 100 to the campaign and kept the rest. When the campaign sold each group of 100, I would send him 100 more so that he had control of inventory.

When the frantic call came to send all of the buttons to Little Rock I did so, only keeping about 10. I have one left and it is really scratched up. It is my pride and joy as a classic. The rest? I don't know.

Later I met Mrs. (then-Senator) Clinton at the Missouri State Democratic Convention. When we spoke about the buttons, Senator Clinton told me in private that she had taken them and maybe they were sitting in an attic in New York. She thanked me for sending the buttons to the campaign since she wanted to keep the 11-year-old Chelsea out of the limelight as much as possible.

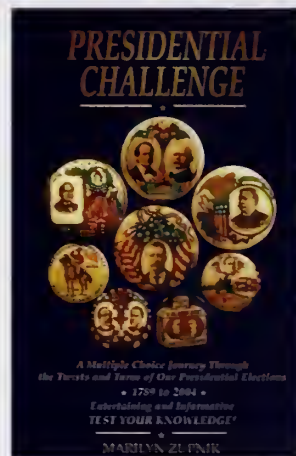
I know that very few of the Chelsea buttons are in the hobby. I did see one in an article in Vogue from June 1992 about the President's mother, Virginia Kelley. In the photo of her for the article, she was wearing the Chelsea button and a bunch of other Clinton items.

I thought everybody might want to know the genesis of a "classic."



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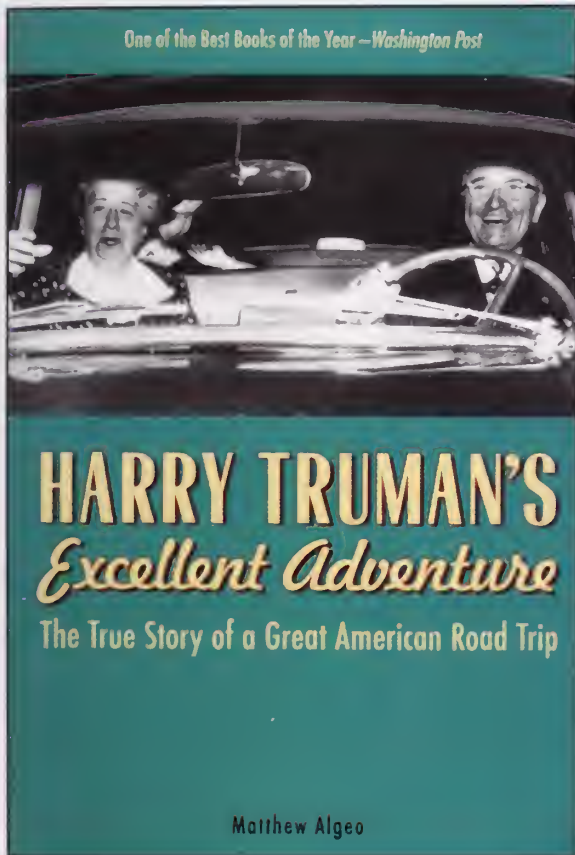
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"Harry Truman's Excellent Adventure" and "The President is a Sick Man"

Book Review By Roger Stafford



Two books written by a young author on the rise deserve to be on the required reading list of every collector of political memorabilia.

Matthew Algeo is a journalist turned historian. But unlike most historians, he has a keen sense of humor and a way of uncovering little known facts about his subjects, Harry Truman and Grover Cleveland. While he focuses on very specific events, he is able to cleverly broaden his discussions to provide much more information that one would expect.

Algeo's *Harry Truman's Excellent Adventure: The True Story of a Great American Road Trip* (Chicago Review Press) was named one of the best books of 2009 by the *Washington Post*. It retraces the 1953 road trip taken by the ex-president and his wife, Bess, from their home in Independence, Missouri, to their daughter's home in New York City.

As he follows the Trumans on the journey, which would be unthinkable for a former president today, Algeo provides insight into a president who fans and critics admit was more like the rest of us than any president before or after. The way Truman interacted in diners and the homes of friends without Secret Service protection or PR staffers cannot be imagined today.

In addition to taking the route himself and commenting on the many changes that have taken place since 1953, Algeo tracked down surviving observers of the road trip, including the retired Pennsylvania State Trooper who pulled the president over on the Pennsylvania Turnpike for

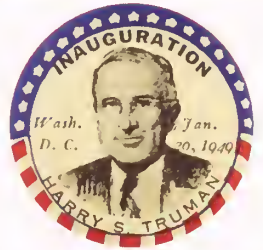
driving too slow in the passing lane. Like many of us, Harry frequently was chided by his wife for driving too fast, but that day on the Turnpike he was paying attention to her.

Harry Truman's Excellent Adventure is a quick read, unlike Algeo's more recent work, *The President is a Sick Man* (Chicago Review Press: 2011). That book is a tale of President Grover Cleveland and the circumstances surrounding his secret cancer surgery aboard a yacht in 1893. Algeo's description of the surgery and the administration's campaign to discredit a newspaperman who told the true story expands at points into a colorful portrait of Cleveland, a Democrat who would have been to the far right of today's Tea Party.

Readers will find both of Algeo's focused biographies full of little known facts and amusing anecdotes. In other words, you'll enjoy these books and recommend them to your friends, regardless of their political views.

Both *Harry Truman's Excellent Adventure* and *The President Is a Sick Man* are available in Kindle or tablet versions from Amazon. *Harry Truman's Excellent Adventure* is available in hard cover and paperback, while *The President Is a Sick Man* is only in hardcover.

This reviewer chatted with the author during a book tour stop in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Algeo's wife, Allyson, is a Foreign Service Officer with the State Department and the couple currently lives in Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia, where she is stationed. Algeo's blog (malgeo.blogspot.com) is as lively as his books.

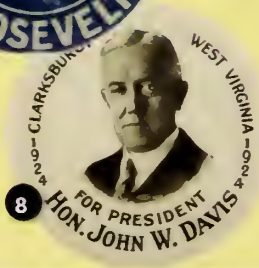
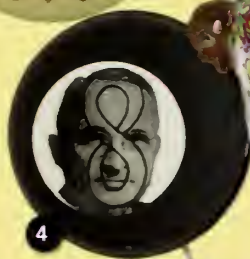


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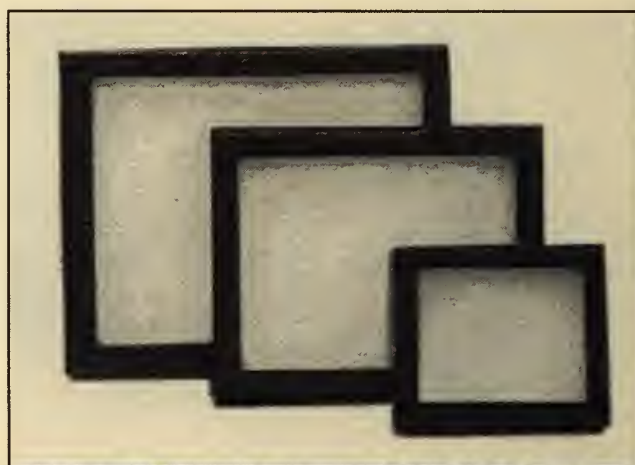
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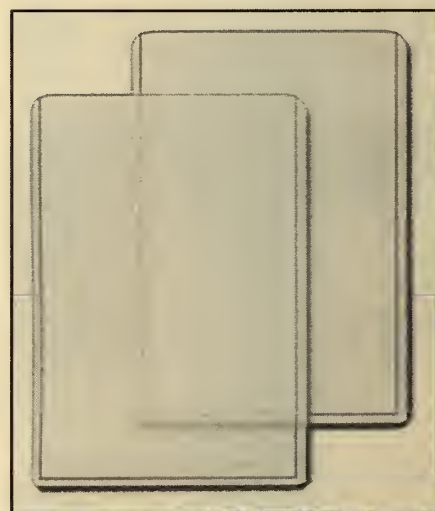
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